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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/876,942	06/08/2001	Charles A. Porter	PU010084	9076
25096	7590	12/08/2004	EXAMINER	
			SAIN, GAUTAM	
PERKINS COIE LLP		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
PATENT-SEA				2176
P.O. BOX 1247				
SEATTLE, WA 98111-1247				

DATE MAILED: 12/08/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/876,942	PORTER ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Gautam Sain	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 September 2004.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/01.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1) Claim 3 was corrected. For purposes of examination, the Examiner assumed the claim reads "... in accordance with claim 2" in the initial Non-Final Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2) The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2-1) Claims 1, 4, 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jacobs et al (US US 6225995, filed Oct 31, 1997).

Regarding claim 1, Jacobs teaches "analyzing each field ... each field," and "adding ... metadata" (ie., URI ... identify the metadata associated with browser request ... send a revised browser message)(col 21, line 40 – col 22, line 15; Summary; col 2, line 65 – col 3, line 20).

Regarding claim 4, Jacobs teaches "obtaining ... metadata ... predetermined fields" (ie., URI ... identify the metadata associated with header section ...)(col 21, lines 40-67).

Regarding claim 10, Jacobs teaches "communications network is a computer network" (ie., Internet)(col 6, lines 1-20; fig 1, item 128).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3) The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3-1) Claims 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobs (as cited above), in view of Eyal (as cited in the IDS).

Regarding claim 2, Jacobs does not teach, but Eyal teaches “reorganizing said plurality ... reorganized plurality of fields” (ie., organize media clips according to an order ... listed together or listed before less preferred clip ...)(col 29, lines 40-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Jacobs to include organizing media clips as taught by Eyal, providing the benefit of accessing streaming media on the Internet where users search for selected media creations and results are outputted to the user as a display of links (Eyal, col 1, lines 15-47).

Regarding claim 5, 18, Jacobs does not expressly teach, but Eyal teaches “analyzing each field ... identified for a field” (ie., determine if structure is empty. Continue parsing until empty)(col 22, lines 18-66).

Eyal teaches “adding said associated metadata ... been identified” (ie., updating the rating field for the media recording)(col 30, lines 52-60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Jacobs to include continuing parsing until the structure is empty and updating the rating field for media as taught by Eyal, providing the benefit of accessing streaming media on the Internet where users search for selected media creations and results are outputted to the user as a display of links (Eyal, col 1, lines 15-47).

Regarding claim 6, 19, Jacobs teaches “adding a contents ... metadata” (ie., server initiates an operation to incorporate information to the URL)(col 2, line 55 – col 3, line 20).

Regarding claim 7, 12, 14, 20, Jacobs teaches “replacing ... terms ... original metadata” (ie., server extracts information from the URL and uploads information into a URL)(col 3, lines 5-22).

Regarding claim 8, 21, Jacobs does not teach, but Eyal teaches “elements related to at least one of content of the media” (ie., media from the network)(col 1, lines 50-67; summary).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Jacobs to include media from the network as taught by Eyal, providing the benefit of accessing streaming media on the Internet where users search for selected media creations and results are outputted to the user as a display of links (Eyal, col 1, lines 15-47).

Regarding claim 9, Jacobs does not teach but Eyal teaches “media comprises at least one of multimedia” (ie., multimedia)(col 13, line 47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Jacobs to include multimedia as taught by Eyal, providing the benefit of accessing streaming media on the Internet where users search for selected media creations and results are outputted to the user as a display of links (Eyal, col 1, lines 15-47).

Regarding claims 11, 13, 15, Jacobs does not teach, but Eyal teaches ... *reorganizing said plurality of fields* (ie., organize media clips according to an order ... listed together or listed before less preferred clip ...)(col 29, lines 40-57). Jacobs teaches *URI* and *original metadata* (ie., URI)(Jacobs, col 21, lines 40-45).

Jacobs teaches *analyzing each field ... each field and adding ... metadata* (ie., *URI* ... identify the metadata associated with browser request ... send a revised browser message)(col 21, line 40 – col 22, line 15; Summary; col 2, line 65 – col 3, line 20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Jacobs to include organizing media clips as taught by Eyal, providing the benefit of accessing streaming media on the Internet where users search for selected media creations and results are outputted to the user as a display of links (Eyal, col 1, lines 15-47).

3-2) Claims 3, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobs (as cited above), in view of Eyal (as cited in the IDS), further in view of Gabriel (US 6584468, filed Sep 29, 2000, Application No 09675594).

Regarding claim 3, 16, Jacobs in view of Eyal does not teach, but Gabriel teaches “reorganizing said … reverse order” (ie., ranking and selection process could be reversed)(col 6, lines 25-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Jacobs in view of Eyal to include reverse the ranking process as taught by Gabriel, providing the benefit of indexing network information with searches for files of information relevant to people and resources using weighted links (Gabriel, Abstract section).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/16/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues first, that Jacobs does not disclose analyzing each field of a URI associated with a media to identify metadata associated with each of the fields, and second, adding the identifying metadata to an original metadata associated with the media. Examiner disagrees, first, the language “to identify metadata associated with each of the fields” is interpreted as mere functional language and not having limiting weight to the process element it modifies such that the prior art need only anticipate the limiting process elements of the claim and need not anticipate the use associated with the element. Examiner interprets the claims with the broadest reasonable interpretation and finds them to read on the Jacob reference. For example, “media” is interpreted to include any “computer-readable medium” (optical, dynamic memory, acoustic or light waves, etc., …)(see Jacobs, col 5, lines 13-25). The Examiner interprets metadata stored in the database (item 258, fig 6) and server to associate with the media (see col

9, lines 28-44, shows fields such as cartridge name, object identifier). Furthermore, Examiner broadly interprets the claimed term “analyzing” and “associated” to be substantially equivalent to the state information, which is assembled into a URL and extracted by the server, transmitted back and forth between the client and server to further operations based on the client request (see Jacobs col 2, lines 55 – col 3, lines 22).

Second, the Examiner broadly interprets adding associate metadata to original as an updating feature equivalent to (see Jacobs) the resource manager updating rows (Jacobs, col 13, line 64). This is updating rows in the database of the metadata which is assembled into a URL. Updating is interpreted to adding information/metadata to the data that is originally in the database.

For these reasons, the applicant’s arguments are not persuasive and the rejection is maintained.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gautam Sain whose telephone number is 571-272-4096. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on 571-272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

GS

GS



SANJIV SHAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER